Claims

1. Method for evaluating defects in textile fabrics,
5   characterised in that two parameters are selected for
    the evaluation, that a classifying matrix (1, 26) is
    created in which values of the parameters determine
    class limits, and class limits (4 - 19) divide the
    classifying matrix into fields, that the classifying
10 matrix is further divided into at least two areas (17,
    18 or 29, 30) in that a mean value is established for
    pixels from the flawless fabric for one parameter, and
    a limit between two areas is established in accordance
    with a group of pixels with the greatest deviation of
15 the parameter from the mean value, that the division
    takes place into at least two areas along the class
    limits, that values in the fabric are recorded from
    pixels (37, 38), which represent this, and the values
    are arranged according to the two selected parameters
20 in the classifying matrix, and that pixels which are
    arranged in one area of the classifying matrix
    indicate a possible defect in the fabric.

2. Method according to Claim 1, characterised in that the
25 intensity of the pixels and the extent thereof are
    recorded as parameters, wherein the extent is effected
    by a plurality of adjacent pixels.

3. Method according to Claim 2, characterised in that the
30 length is measured as extent, this being formed by a
    plurality of adjacent pixels of an intensity which is
    similar, yet deviates from a reference value.

4. Method according to Claim 1, characterised in that the area for possible defects is further divided into a first area for admissible defects and a second area for inadmissible defects.

5. Method according to Claim 1, characterised in that the limit between the two areas is automatically determined.

6. Method according to Claim 5, characterised in that the automatic determination of the upper limit is carried out by means of brightness or intensity values which are recorded and arranged according to magnitude, wherein a value which lies in a group (51) formed by a predeterminable number of the most extreme values is established as the upper limit.

7. Method according to Claim 6, characterised in that the median value of the brightness or intensity values is determined as the upper limiting value within the group.

8. Method according to Claim 5, characterised in that the upper limit for a value range of one parameter is varied.